ASCE Standard in Progress:

Collection, Administration, & Exchange of Newly Installed Utility Infrastructure Data



Jim Anspach – Cardno

Chair: ASCE Construction Standards Council

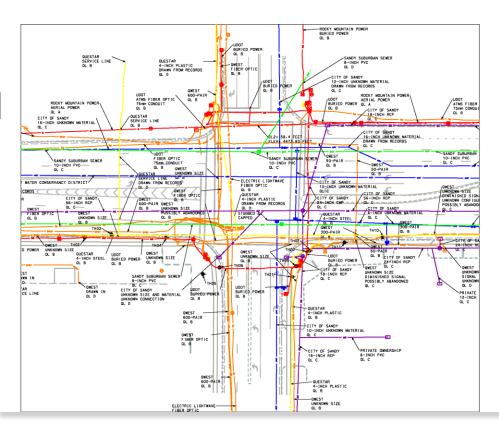
Chair: Utility Engineering Committee

Collection, Administration, & Exchange of Newly Installed Utility Infrastructure Data

is in other words a

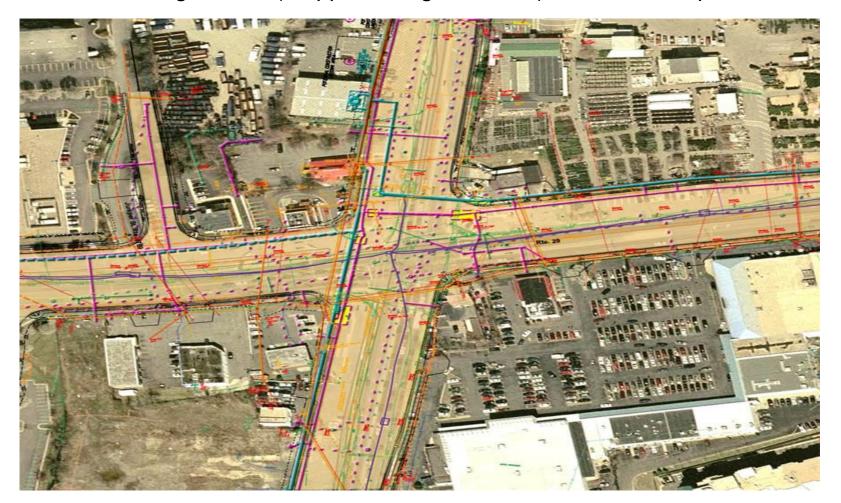
Utility As-Built Standard

- > Overview
- > Background and Need
- > Scope
- > Committee Members
- > Committee Activities
- > Schedule





Planned Relocations of Utilities in Color; 95% of existing utilities (mapped using ASCE 38) will remain in place









Background

- Nearly all agencies granting permits mandate permittees (i.e., facility owners) to provide upon request "accurate" utility record information for permitted installations.
- Not all agencies, however, have a standard process for acquiring or a standard format for submitting the information.

T-228(997) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PERMIT

HIGHWAY RIGHT ENCROACHMENT		App ID: 35372	Activity:	Function: 8428	
Region 3					R3-098428-0
Region 3				Date:	12/7/2009
Application of:	Utility Mapping Ser	rvices Inc.			
By:	Cameron Greer, S	taff Engineer/Project Manage	r		Work (801) 910-5366
Address:	2698 South Redwo	ood Rd. Unit O West Valley C	ity, UT 84119	Work (801) 910-5368	6 Fax (801) 886-1501
is hereby granted subje Highway Right of Way, UDOT Specifications fo Flaggers, the approved for UDOT project # S4 400 East, Roosevelt.	R 302E 341 NB r Dimension: 1321 x 1705 p pixels	on's (UDOT's) Regulations For d Protection of State Highway I State Occupational Safety and ins set forth herein, permission is Fred Prilebe) within the right of wa	Rights of Way, Sta Health Laws, Ma for the purpose of	indard Specifications for Road inual on Uniform Traffic Control of Locating, marking and surv	and Bridge Construction Devices, Instructions to veying existing utilities
Highway 0040	Milepost .000	to .000	in/near Roosevell	t, Duchesne county	
objects restored on or may, at its election, co- costs incured by UDO	before 12/18/2009. In the rect any deficiencies or o	and shall be diligently prosecuted to e event work is commenced under the therwise complete the permitted wo lealy pay the amount due. If an action tomay's fees.	is Permit and the rk at the expense	permittee fails or refuses to cor of the permittee. Upon receipt	mplete the work, UDOT of an invoice of the
UDOT issuing the Per work described in the Permittee shall defend performed under this R	mit, permittee will comply Permit. Permittee will pro I, indemnify, and hold han	attee shall notify the Inspector listed with all instructions, conditions, req- porty control and warn the public of miless UDOT from all damages or ch littee's employees, agents or contract.	uirements, and reg said work withit Ul aims, including att	ulations of UDOT with respect DOT's rights of way to prevent omeys fees, arising out of any	to performance of the any accidents. and all actions

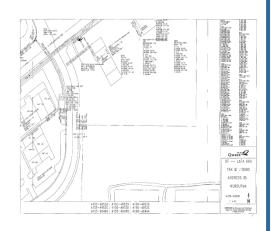




Background

Accordingly utility records are largely:

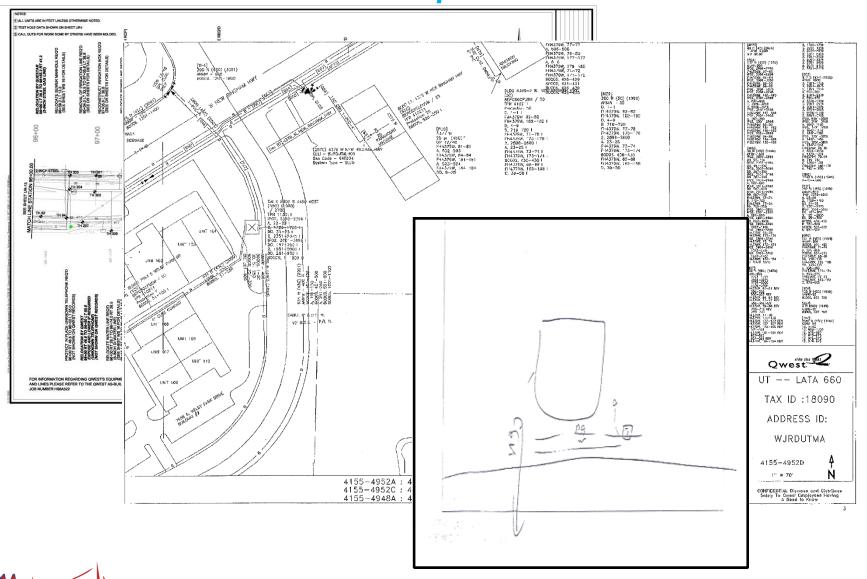
- at an inventory / schematic level
- not tied to a common spatial datum
- of inconsistent quality and content
- in formats often incompatible for sharing or referencing into CADD or viewing platforms commonly utilized by agencies in charge of granting easements and managing the properties through which these easements pass







Current As-Built Examples





What's Changed?

Population growth

Public preference for buried cables

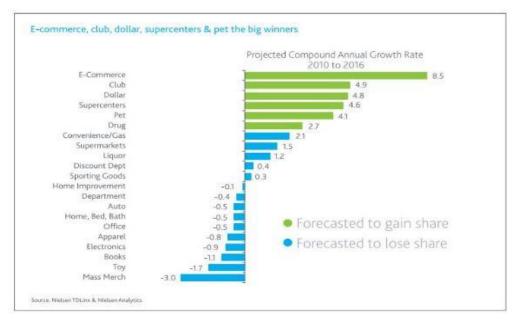
Utility deregulation

Unusual configurations

Rise in internet usage and dependence

- e-commerce boom
- cloud data management







Web Use

- eCommerce
- Banking, Securities, Stocks
- Business Ops (Accounting, email, file)
- News, Entertainment, Social Networking
- Telecommunications / Cellular Services
- Advertisement / Marketing
- GPS-Map / GIS Services
- Education
- Data Management Services



New Construction

- In PA, over 50,000 miles of new gas pipeline per year due to shale gas
- > In U.S., 250,000 miles of new tel-com cables per year
- > In U.S., 850,000 new houses in 2012
- > In U.S., 6,500 miles of new road each year



Increasing Risk

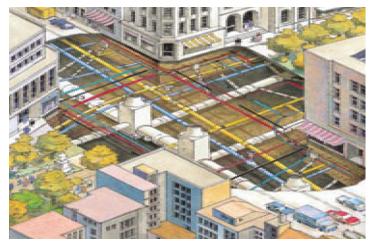
The implications of poor utility records are far reaching and directly impact the public through:

- rising risk and costs for civil projects and private developments;
- 2. increased costs for utility infrastructure relocation activities;
- 3. worker and public safety issues; and
- 4. disrupting public and commerce overwhelming dependence on web services.



Increasing Congestion

Utility congestion at problematic levels within public roadway corridors.

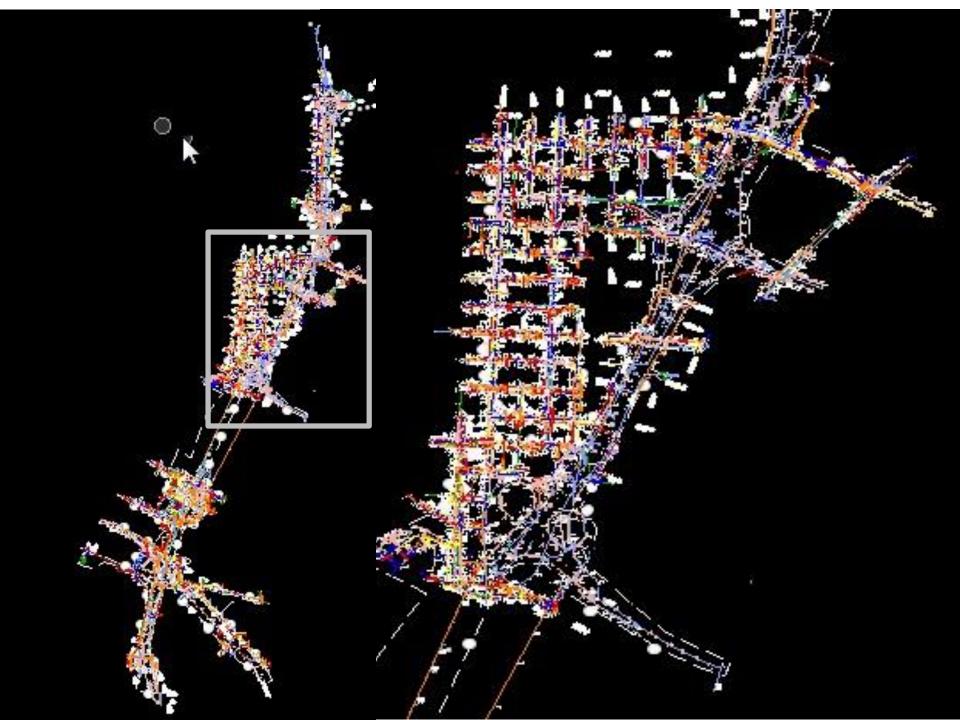


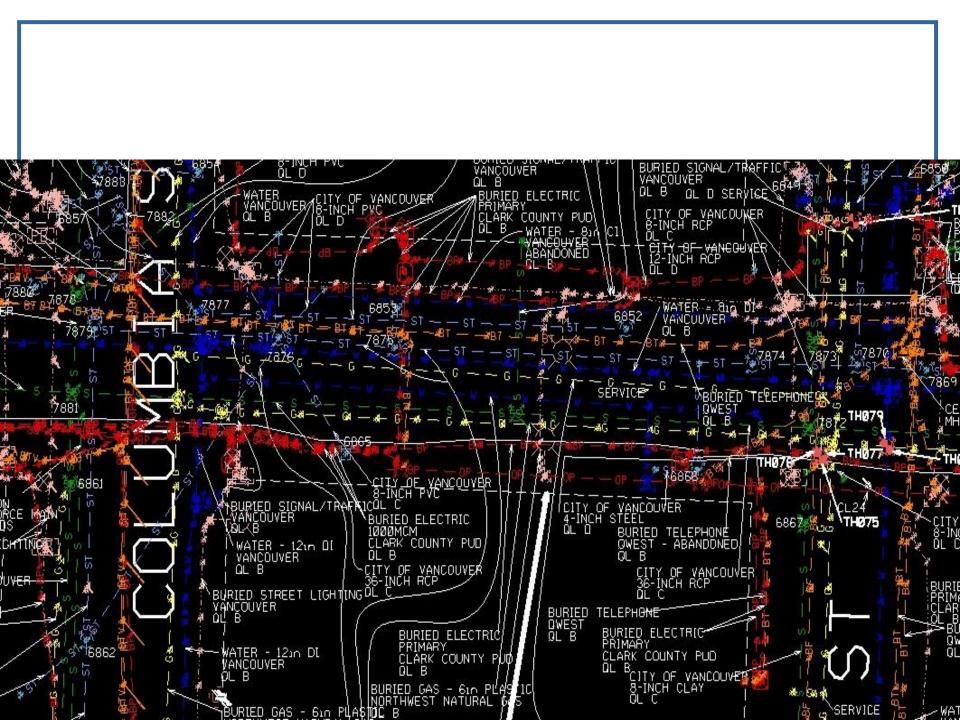


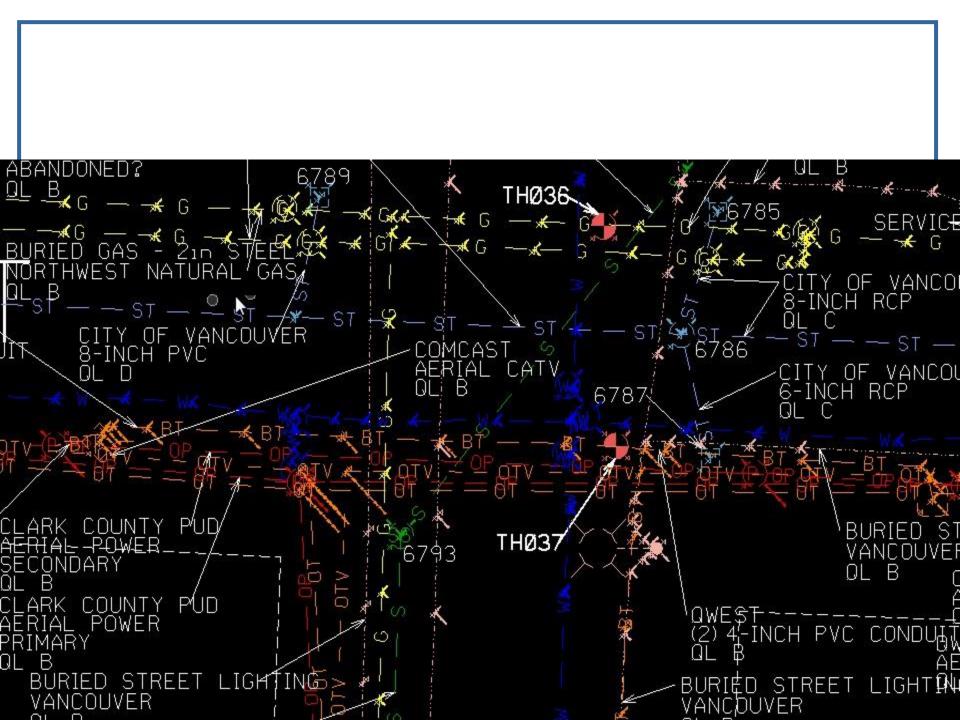














Finding this stuff by any means other than whole-scale excavation is challenging.

It's better to document it accurately as it is going in

Scope

Develop a new standard for the collection and submittal of utility "as-built" records and publish as an ASCE non-mandatory consensus standard. Stem from:

- CI/ASCE 38 & CSA S250-11
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)
- Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) / National Geodetic Survey (NGS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce
- Pipeline Open Data Standard (PODS)
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)





S250-11

Mapping of underground utility infrastructure

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Table 1 Positional accuracy of as-built records

(See Clauses 5.5 and 5.6.2 and Figures 2-6.)

Accuracy level	Description	Reference
1	Accurate to within \pm 25 mm in the x, y, and z coordinates, and referenced to an accepted geodetic datum with a 95% confidence level.	Absolute
2	Accurate to within \pm 100 mm in the x, y, and z coordinates, and referenced to an accepted geodetic datum with a 95% confidence level.	Absolute
3	Accurate to within \pm 300 mm in the x, y, and z coordinates, and referenced to an acceptable geodetic datum or topographical and cadastral features with a 95% confidence level.	Absolute or relative
4	Accurate to within ± 1000 mm in the x, y, and z coordinates, and referenced to an acceptable geodetic datum or topographical and cadastral features with a 95% confidence level.	Absolute or relative

Table 2 Positional accuracy of supplementary utility infrastructure records (See Clause 5.7 and Figures 2–6.)

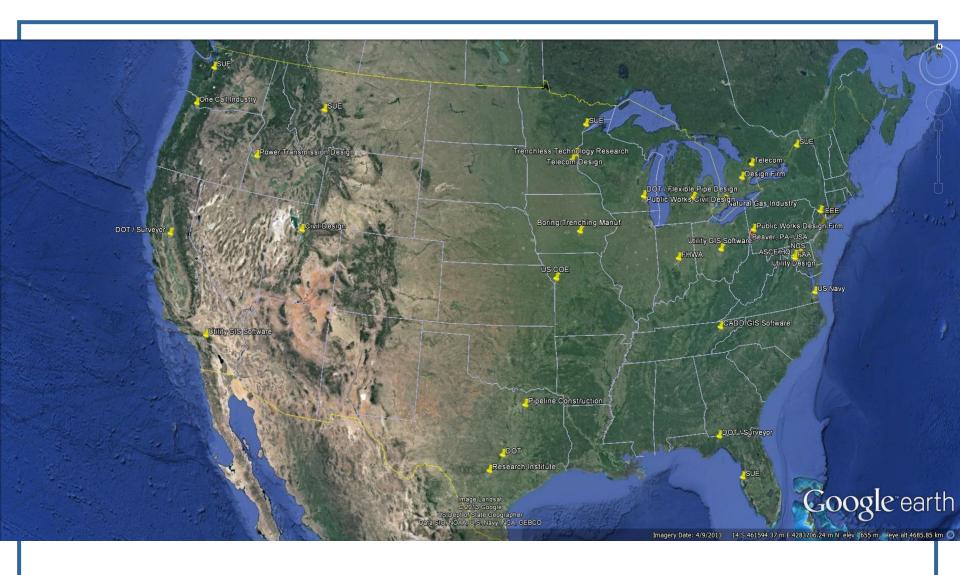
Accuracy level	Description	Reference
5	Accurate to within ± 1000 mm in the x and y coordinates, and referenced to an acceptable geodetic datum or topographical and cadastral features with a 95% confidence level.	Absolute or relative
0	No information available related to spatial accuracy.	



Participating Organizations

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
- U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Navy
- U.S. NOAA National Geodetic Survey
- Research Virginia Tech, TTI
- Pipeline Open Data Standard (PODS)
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
- Construction Industry
- Design and SUE Consultants
- Survey & Mapping Industries
- GIS & CADD Industries
- Utility Industry Telecomm, Natural Gas, Power, PW
- DOTs: FDOT







Sub Tasks



Collection-Gathering of all required information during installation



 Administration-Ability to meet all state statutes, regulations and harmonize with existing standards



◆ Exchange-Ensure that data meets all current digital interchange standards for current and potential future uses







Collection

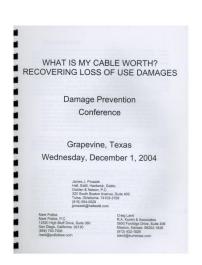
- Trenchless Installations
- Open Cut Installations
- Surface Appurtenances
- Overhead installations
- Spatial Positioning and Metadata (NSRS)
- Attributes (non-spatial metadata)
- RFID (radio-frequency identification)
- Remote Sensing Technologies and Data

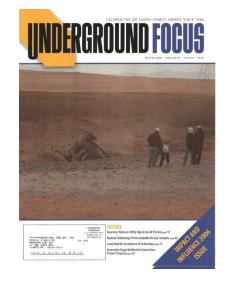




Administration

- State Statutes
- Existing Standards
 - ✓ (ASCE 38, CSA S250, PODS, etc.)
- Existing Regulations
- Legal implications
- Manuals of practice







Exchange

- Data Interchange Standards OGC, VISTA, INSPIRE, IEC (IEEE of rest of world), ISO, ANSI
- Potential and Future Uses of the Data:

Proactive and Real-Time Planning

Asset Management

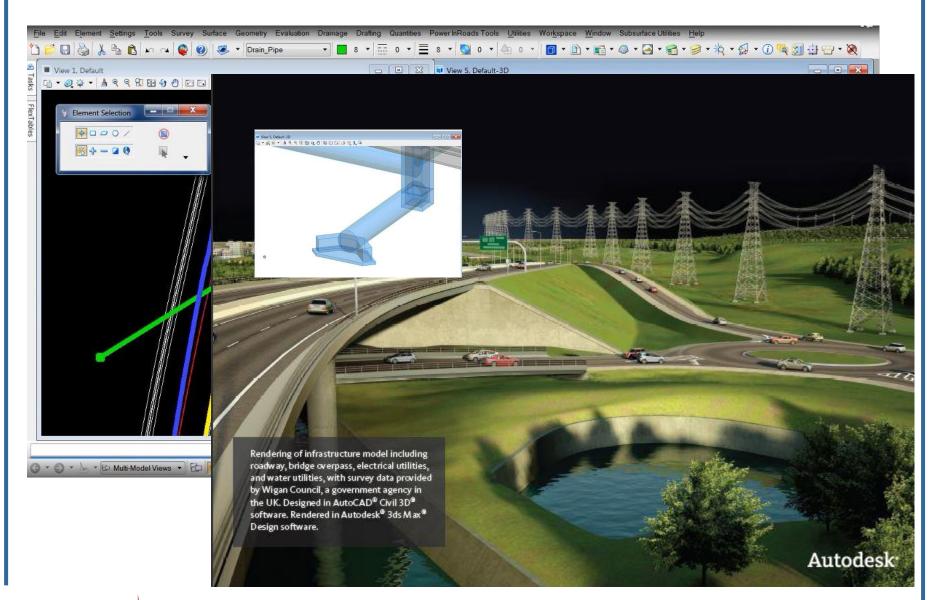
Effective Damage Control Practices

CAD/CADD, GIS, CIM, 3D Modeling, VDC

Clash Detection, Sensitivity Modeling

Machine Control

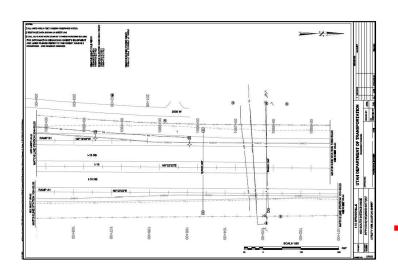


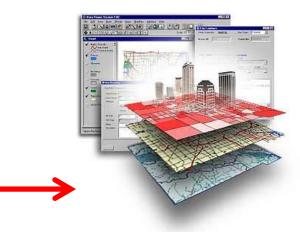


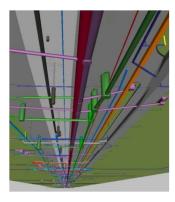


Schedule

The committee is established and approved by the ASCE Codes and Standards Committee. Inaugural meeting Savannah, GE May 3rd, 2013. Develop, review and finalize the standard for the first balloting by the end of 2016.









Putting ASCE 38 and CSA S250 (ASCE XX) Together: A Sample Spec for a Water Development Project

- Perform QLD mapping of all utilities within the footprint of the reservoir, treatment facility, and potential paths for the transmission and connection piping early in the planning stage of the project.
- Determine piping corridors that make sense given existing utility presence.

- At time of early design, further upgrade the reliability of utility information by attempting to gather QLB data on existing utility mains and commercial services within the selected corridors.
- Where necessary on critical existing utilities, upgrade at selected points to QLA.
- Use this mapping to either design around or determine relocation designs for existing utilities.



- Due to the critical nature of the raw water transmission pipe, document its location at Accuracy Level 1.
- Also at Level 1:
 - Document the location of the connection mains
 - Document all relocated utilities that are transmission facilities
 - Document all Fiber Optic cables

- At Level 2
 - Relocated distribution piping and cables
- At Level 3
 - New and Relocated Commercial service lines
- At Level 4
 - Relocated residential service lines



Thank You

Questions?

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